

GUS

The nimble *gummer*
 With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
 And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 They flew the principal *gummers*, and carried away their ar-
 tillery. *Hayward.*
GUNNERY. *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery;
 the art of managing cannon.
GUNPOWDER. *n. f.* [gun and powder.] The powder put into
 guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre,
 three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The propor-
 tions are not exactly kept.
Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-
 coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
 Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wise man.*
GUNSHOT. *n. f.* [gun and shot.] The reach or range of a
 gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.
 Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to
 be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*
GUNSHOT. *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
 The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds.
Wise man's Surgery.
GUNSMITH. *n. f.* [gun and smith.] A man whose trade is to
 make guns.
 It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*
GUNSTICK. *n. f.* [gun and stick.] The rammer; or stick
 with which the charge is driven.
GUNSTOCK. *n. f.* [gun and stock.] The wood to which the
 barrel of the gun is fixed.
 The timber is useful for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and
gunstocks. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GUNSTONE. *n. f.* [gun and stone.] The shot of cannon. They
 used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.
 Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
 Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul
 Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance
 That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship. That piece of timber
 which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to
 the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the
 upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put
 the stanchions which support the waste trees; and this is
 called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no;
 and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is
 also termed the *gunwale*. *Harri.*
GURGE. *n. f.* [gurge, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
 Marching from Eden he shall find
 The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*.
 Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
GURGEON. *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the
 bran.
TO GURGLE. *v. n.* [gorgogliare, Italian.] To fall or gurgle
 with noise, as water from a bottle.
 Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
 They rush to land, and end in foams the day. *Pope.*
GURNARD. *n. f.* [gurnard, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
GURNET. *n. f.* [gurnet, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
 If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a fowled *gurnet*:
 I have misus'd the king's prels damnably. *Shak. Henry IV.*
TO GUSH. *v. n.* [gushen, Dutch.]
 1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small
 stream, but in a large body.
 A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
 That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Pai. Queen.*
 The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the
 water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*
 Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
 In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*
 On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
 And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*
 2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
 The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*
 Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
 Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*
GUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a
 large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
 If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a
 great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*
GUSSET. *n. f.* [gousset, French.] Any thing sewed on to
 cloath, in order to strengthen it.
GUST. *n. f.* [gust, French; gustus, Latin.]
 1. Sense of tasting.
 Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
 Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pope.*
 2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.
 They fondly thinking to allay
 Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
 Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
 With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Where love is duty on the female side,
 On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with fury pride.
Dryden's Fables.

GUT

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
 And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
 3. Love; liking.
 To kill, I grant, is sin's extreme *gust*;
 But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
 Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and
 comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Table 38.*
 We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of
 true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
 The principal part of painting is to find what nature has
 made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made
 according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
 5. [From *gustus*, Illandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.
 Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,
 That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
 As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
 Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 You may as well forbid the mountain pines
 To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
 When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
 Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which
 are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
 From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
 An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound
 Grows loud. *Denham.*
 Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind
 Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
 Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
 With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
 The sport of passions. *Addison's Cato.*
 6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *juss*, sports.
 Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did fit,
 As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. Q.*
GUSTABLE. *n. f.* [gusto, Latin.]
 1. To be tasted.
 This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the
 gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*
 2. Pleasant to the taste.
 A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and
 affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Doham.*
GUSTATION. *n. f.* [gusto, Latin.] The act of tasting.
 In it the gullet and conveying parts are only used,
 which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto
 sapor. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*
GUSTFUL. *adj.* [gust and full.] Tasteful; well-tasted.
 What he defaults from some dry insipid sin, is but to make
 up for some other more *gustful*. *Dray of Pity.*
GUSTO. *n. f.* [Italian.]
 1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing ex-
 cites sensations in the palate.
 Pleasant *gusts* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Doh.*
 2. Intellectual taste; liking.
 In reading what I have written, let them bring no particu-
 lar *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*
GUSTY. *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.
 Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
 The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæs.*
 Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*
GUT. *n. f.* [kutteln, German.]
 1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the
 stomach to the vent.
 This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his
 head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
 Reveng'd I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of pul-
 dings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the
 belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge,
 that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the
 lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or
 poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Dist.*
 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.
 And cram'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,
 With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,
 And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
 Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow
 Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
 Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
 Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
 In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill on Providence.*
TO GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.
 The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are
gutted, splited, powdered and dried. *Carver's Sur. of Cornwall.*
 2. To plunder of contents.
 In Nero's arbitrary time,
 When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
 A troop

GYB

A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
 The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*
 Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a
 proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he
 pleased. *Spectator, N. 567.*
GUTTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled
 with drops; bedropped. *Ditt.*
GUTTER. *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for
 water.
 These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Maxon.*
 Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn
 in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*
TO GUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hol-
 lows.
 Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
 The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
 Traitors ensie'd to clog the guiltless keel,
 As having sense of beauty, do omit
 Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
 The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
 First in a place, by nature close, they build
 A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryden.*
 The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson.*
TO GUTTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to
 gormandize. A low word.
 His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
 Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
 Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*
TO GUTTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.
 The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they
 did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his
 chops. *L'Estrange.*
GUTTLER. *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
GUTTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a
 small drop.
 Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail,
 which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent
 from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
GUTTURAL. *adj.* [gutturalis, Latin.] Pronounced in the
 throat; belonging to the throat.
 The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which
 dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the
 vowels spiritaly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes
 that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*
GUTTURALNESS. *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being
 guttural. *Ditt.*
GUTWORT. *n. f.* [gut and wort.] An herb.
GUY. *n. f.* [from *gude*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the
 ship. *Skinner.*
TO GUZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *gustle*.] To
 gormandize; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor
 greedily.
 Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
 Who while the *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon.*
 They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst them-
 selves. *L'Estrange.*
 No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
 To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*
TO GUZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate *gust*.
 The Pylion king
 Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
 Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
GUZZLER. *n. f.* [from *guzzler*.] A gormandizer; an immod-
 erate eater or drinker.
GYBE. *n. f.* [See GIBE.] A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm.

GYV

Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous
 as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymb. lme.*
TO GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.
 The vulgar yield an open ear,
 And common courtiers love to *gybe* and sneer. *Hubb. Tale.*
GYMNASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically;
 fitly for strong exercise.
 Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either,
 who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those
 parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*
GYMNASTICK. *adj.* [gymnastikos; gymnastique, French.]
 Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrest-
 ling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
 The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well
 as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves
 daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their
 chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
GYMNICK. *adj.* [gymnikos; gymnique, French.] Such as prac-
 tise the athletic or gymnastick exercises.
 Have they not sword-players, and ev'ry sort
 Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*
GYMNOSPERMIOUS. *adj.* [γυμνός and σπερμα.] Having the
 seeds naked.
GYNECOCRACY. *n. f.* [gynaikeokratia; gynocratie, French.]
 Petticoat government; female power.
GYRATION. *n. f.* [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing
 about.
 This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air,
 which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the ob-
 vious bodies into the electric. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with
gyrations, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear
 like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal
 in the several places of that circle remains impress'd on the
 sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*
GYRE. *n. f.* [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing
 going in an orbit.
 Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
 Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
 Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
 But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
 Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
 And to the South by thy direction fly?
 Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace?
 He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
 In restless *gyres* about the Arctic pole. *Sandys.*
 Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
 Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*
GYVES. *n. f.* [geyn, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.
 The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had
gyves on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
 And knowing this, should I yet stay,
 Like such as blow away their lives,
 And never will redeem a day,
 Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
 The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered,
 boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*
 Do'st thou already fingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
 A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
 So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
 His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*
TO GYVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to
 enchain; to ensnare.
 With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as
 Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine
 own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*